Library of Congress

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$1 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881. NUMBER 50.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, $500,00

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets, *NEW ORLEANS,*

JAMES I. DAY, Pres't
C. HERFENTER, Sec'y.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1 ..... 7:45 a. m
Mail No. 3 ..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9 ..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail No. 2 ..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4 ..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10 ..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
S. E. CAREY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.

Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital - - - $500,000 00
Assets at their market value - - - - 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gally, D. Fatjo,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Poutz, Ernest Merilh,
Aldige, Jules Tuyes,
J. Tuyes, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts

Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor,

111.....COMMON STREET.....141

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,

—AT—

227....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET....227

Corner of Treme street,

feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

T. B. STAMPS,

COTTON

—AND—

SUGAR FACTOR

—AND—

GENER'L COMMISSION MERCHANT

72 CARONDELET STREET,

New Orleans.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

SHIRTS

THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of

New Neckwear.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts 50c; Drawers 50c; Collars $1 a dozen; Cuffs $3 a dozen; all else as low.

E. T. Walshe,
13 St. Charles-street.

SHIRTS

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

No. 512 St. Andrew St.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,

17 CHARTRES STREET,

Importers of and dealers in

CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND COCOA MATTING, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CARRIAGE, TABLE & ENAMEL OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only. jan9

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY

—AND—

SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜

June 6, 1874

THREE WOMEN.

Three women went sailing out into the street
To the brown-stone front where the red flag hung.
They jostled the crowd all day on their feet
While "going and going and gone" was sung.
For women must go where bargains are had,
And buy old trash, if never so bad,
And husbands must ever be groaning.

Three husbands, all hungry, went homeward to dine,
But when they arrived there was nothing to eat.
Three women, all crazy and feeling so fine,
Were gabbling of bargains along on the street,
For women must talk of bargains they buy,
And homes must suffer, and babes must cry,
And husbands must ever be groaning.

Three women were showing their husbands with glee
Their bargains at prices that never were beat,
Three husbands, all starving and mad as could be,
Were tossing the bargains out into the street,
For men don't know when bargains are cheap.
And women, poor creatures, do nothing but weep,
And husbands must ever be groaning.

H. C. Dodge in Puck.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION OF THE NEW YORK SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, May, 16.—The following is the letter of resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1881.

Sir—Transmitting, as we do, our resignations, respectively, of the great trust with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and people of the State, with the reasons which, in our judgment, make such a step restful and necessary.

Some weeks ago the President sent to the Senate, in a group, nominations of several persons for public offices. One of these offices is the Collectorship of the Port of New York, now held by Gen. Merritt. Another is the Consul Generalship at London, now held by Gen. Badeau. Another is the Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer. Another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new Administration, but, like the other persons named, he was ready to remain at his post, if permitted to do so.

All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged failure, or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of Collector of the Port of New York to Mr. W. H. Robertson, as a reward for certain acts of his said to have aided in making the nomination of Mr. Garfield possible. The chain of rewards thus proposed was broken by Gen. Badeau promptly declining to accept the new place to which he was to be sent. These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such transactions.

The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals in New York offices were soon to be made or even considered and had been requested to withhold papers and suggestions bearing on the subject, which had been sent to us for presentation, should occasion arise, until we had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them.

Hearing that the Vice-President was equally surprised and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, Cabinet officer from our State, and learned that, though he had spent some time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of any intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by hearsay following the event. After earnest reflection and consultation, we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service and public example to be set, or in relation also to the integrity of the Republican party.

No public utterance of comment or censure was made by either of the us in the Senate or elsewhere; on the contrary, we thought that the President would reconsider action so sudden and hasty, and would at least adopt less hurtful and objectionable modes of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed, and presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

To the President:

We beg leave to remonstrate against a change in the Collectorship at New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise; we heard of it only when several nominations, involved in plan, were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was not contemplated, and quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action. Now, we had no opportunity until after the nominations to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican party or its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
T. C. PLATT,
THOMAS L JAMES,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

This paper was presented by Mr. James on Monday, the 20th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the Republic, and marked by the present incumbent, had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, we did not apprehend that such suggestion would be treated as an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and in dispatches, written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influential member of his Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for opposing the Administration and dictating to the President. Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful and impatient at the hesitation to advise and consent to what he proposed we had made.

We have made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press, or to make complaint or comment, or even denial of many truthless charges published against us by officious champions of the Administration. Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Senators and officials we have said nothing until now on the subject, nor have we or either of us promoted the dead-lock in the Senate in order to prevent or influence the action on any nomination, nor have we ever so stated. Immediately after the nominations were published, letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State, from its leading citizens, protesting against the proposed changes and condemning them on many grounds. Several thousands of leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonstrances. Sixty of the eighty-one Republican members of the Assembly, by letter or memorial, made objections; Republicans in Congress, State officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political associations are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the State.

Besides the nominations already referred to, there were awaiting the action of the Senate several citizens of New York, named for offices connected with the courts, district attorneys and marshals. These were all reappointments, most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by judges of courts and many other eminent persons who attested the faithfulness and merit of their service and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us: we have not attempted to dictate, or have we asked nomination of one person to any office in the State. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the President in any case, unless questioned in regard to it. Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of Gen. Woodford and Mr. Tenney and of the two Marshals.

This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President had nominated these officers, after they had been weighed in the balance; their official records were before him and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations fit to be made and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered unfitness in them afterwards.

It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What then was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step. It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from executive interference. The design was to control the design of Senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the Senate, and to the Senate exclusively.

It had been suggested, in addition, that by recalling these nominations, and holding them in his own hand, the President might, in the event or failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed all these public trusts are to be or would in any event be made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of, not only to punish the independence of Senatorial votes or action, but to liquidate the personal obligations of any individual, however high in station, the conditions are equally vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel the representatives of the States to fling their oath and report for duty at the footstool of executive power. Following this startling and sweeping executive act, came the ominous avowals that dissent or failure to advise and consent would be held an act of offense, exposing all Senators, from whatever State, to executive displeasure.

Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender the plain right and sworn duty of Senators, by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloyalty to the administration which we helped to bring in, and the success of which we earnestly wished for every reason and motive which can enter into the case. We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now enacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers it can hardly be maintained that the Senate is bound to remove, without cause, incumbents merely to make places for those whom an individual, even the President or a member of his Cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him. Only about two years ago the Senate advised that Gen. Merritt be appointed Collector of New York.

It is understood that among the Senators who advised was Mr. Windom, now Secretary of the Treasury, and head of the department whose subordinate Gen. Merritt is. Another Senator known to have given his advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now Secretary of the Interior. It is said that like the Postmaster General from our own State, these cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of Gen. Merritt, but their sworn and official action as Senators is none the less instructive.

That the Secretary of the Treasury and the late Administration, up to its expiration, less than ten weeks ago, approved Gen. Merritt as an officer is well known, and it is now here suggested that any citizen had not petitioned for his removal, and that any official deliquency on his part is not the reason of it. In place of an experienced officer, in the end of his term fixed by law, it is proposed to put a man who has had no training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its official duties.

In the inaugural address of President Garfield, delivered on the 4th of March, stated these words: "The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by the law for the good of the service itself—for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power, against a waste of time and obstruction to public business caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and to prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed."

How good the distinction is which would make major offices a prey to intrigue and wrong, and shield minor officials from like havoc!

And whether the collectorships of the country should belong to the exposed or by the protected class need not be decided here. Assuming Gen. Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all Senators should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. Possibly it might be said that all should advise the selection, in Gen. Merritt's place, of a man, who, without superior fitness, had rendered his country or even his party conspicuous and exalted service.

The case in hand does not belong to either of these two classes. The vacation of Mr. Robertson and his Legislature and the professional experiences and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities—the knowledge, the business habits and the familiarity with revenue laws, and the system of the United States which might make him more competent than General Merritt to collect the vast revenue and administer the vast business pertaining to New York; certainly he cannot, in this respect, be held an exception to the rules of right and consistency on which the constitution and laws have placed the public service.

We know of no personal or political service rendered by Mr. Robertson, no trascendant that the Collectorship of New York, should taken, in the midst of a term, and given to him as a compensation. Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to have declared that the nomination was a reward—a reward for action as delegate to the National Convention. If Mr. Robertson, in his action, was influenced by a sense of duty; if he voted and acted his honest conviction, it is difficult to see what claims he has for any reward, not to speak of such great reward. The action of which an estimate is thus invited is soon destined to be this:

Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from a State convention a certain trust; they sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to a national convention. The State convention declared a plainly stated judgment and policy to be observed and supported by those commissioned. To this declaration all selected delegates gave implied consent, but several of them, in addition, made most specific personal pledges and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant.

They made the pledge as a means of obtaining their own appointment as delegates, and they did, as we both personally knew, obtain their seats in the National Convention upon the faith of their personal statements of their earnestness and fidelity. The obligation thus assumed, we understand to involve integrity, as much as the obligation of one who receive a proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the pledge and promise to vote as his principal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson was or was not himself bound, not only by honor and implication, but by expressly giving his word, becomes quite immaterial, in view of the claim made for him, it is stated that he organized the vote or, as it has been sometimes stated, he was the leader of the vote—this is to say, that he invited, persuaded, induced others whom he knew had given their word and had obtained their seat by doing so, to violate their word and betray not only the Republicans assembled in State Convention, but the Republicans of their district as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonorable act, must share with that other the guilt, and should share the odium justly attached to it.

We are, therefore, wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see justification for ourselves, should we become parties to using public trusts which belong to the people to requite such service in such modes. But the appliances employed to effect results set up new standards of responsibility and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which the separate and co-ordinate branches of the government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility; he is amenable to his State and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to advise and consent on his conscience and judgment, before God. Whatever or whoever else may constrain him, he is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor on one hand, or executive favor on the other.

Long standing on the orders of the House of Commons has been a declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion whoever reports the wishes of the executive head of the Government to influence the votes of members. The British constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. To give advice—honest, independent advice—as to all appointmen' proposed, is as much a right and duty of a Senator as it is the right or duty of the President to propose the name.

Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge. The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it, we cannot believe is safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance.

In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject, and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions, that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound, and ever ready to bow. The Legislature is in session; it is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to hear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States.

With a profound sense of the obligation we owe; with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of liberty and right; with reverent attachment to the great State whose interest and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all the errors we have made, interpret aright all the duties we have misconceived.

We therefore enclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege, as citizens and Republicans, to stand for the constitutional right of all men and of all representatives, whether of States, nation or people.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSCOE CONKLING,
THOMAS C. PLATT.

To his Excellency Gov. Cornell.

The case of Henry Patterson, the murderer of Constable Cune, was tried last Wednesday, and a change of venue was granted. He will be tried in the parish of St. Mary.—Houma Courier.

Our readers will remember that in this case, a number of citizens subscribed considerable money to secure the arrest of the accused, and there was a strong prospect of his being lynched. As Patterson is a colored man, the colored people looked upon this action as being unwarranted and tending to persecution; and arrayed themselves, in many instances, upon the side of the prisoner; in this manner the case has assumed a political aspect. The granting of the change of venue will undoubtedly secure an impartial trial.—Morgan City Free Press.

MERE AMATEURS.—Some of the street-car officers took out their own cars one day. That's all very fine, but let them try it for a few months for eighteen hours a day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PERFECTLY COOL.—A nice bed poor General Burnside is making for himself when he declares the Philadelphia North American and Hartford Courant not to be Republican newspapers!—N. Y. World.

HONESTY BOILED DOWN.—A map agent called at the Transcript *sanctum* the other day. As the occupant declined to purchase and was unwilling to be "canvassed," the agent strode away in a huff, leaving his umbrella, which awaits his call.—Boston Transcript.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance).....$1 00
Six months " 50

ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion)
One time..... 10 cents
One month..... 8 "
Six months..... 4 "
One year..... 3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Sills—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R. W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, , Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Judge Gla's chances for the Surveyor Generalship has improved wonderfully. His friends now claim his appointment beyond a doubt.

The rumor at the Custombouse of Gov. Pinchback's appointment as Surveyor of the Port created quite a sensation. Some of the aspirants grew quite wrathy.

Vice-President Arthur did not allow the Democrats to elect a President Pro. tem. of the Senate as was predicted by the wise ones. Look out for more false predictions.

We appreciate the attention given to our columns by Rumor. Whilst we do not agree with many of the ideas enunciated by it, we recognize it to be one of the able and enterprizing journals of the day.

Col. Jack Wharton is being extensively endorsed for retention in office. His worse enemies conceds that the business of his office is properly conducted, and that color is no barrier for an appointment in his department.

Judge Taylor Beattie is spoken of as Superintendent of the Mint. This would be an excellent appointment. With Judge Beattie in charge of the Mint, Gov. Pinchback in the Surveyor's office, Gla in the Surveyor General's department, the Republican party in the State would begin to raise its drooping head.

We are in receipt of a beautiful circular, representing the Commercial College of Kentucky, corner of Main and Miller Strs, Lexington, Ky., Wilbur R. Smith, President; E. W. Smith, Principal. "All communications to the above College must be addressed to the above, who are empowered to receive and matriculate students, make all contracts, and transact all business pertaining to this College."

The fight at Albany waxes warm; both sides claim the victory. Some of our exchanges are clamering for others to show their hands and join in the tirade against the resigning Senators. When it comes down to a fight between Republicans and Democrats we will be found in the foremost ranks, but when the success of the party is at stake, we always prefer a halt. "Let peace reign in Warsaw."

NEW ORLEANS AS A MANUFACTURING CITY.

No city in the Union can offer better facilities for cotton manufactories than the city of New Orleans. Producing within its borders the material from which to manufacture the goods, thousands of acclimated laborers who can be readily utilized, and a commercial highway second to no city in the world, to say nothing of the great tributaries all along the Mississippi valley, making the ingress and egress to the great West another very important facility. With these advantageous surroundings, why is this great Metropolis deprived of these great beneficiaries which contribute so much to the wealth, progress, and material happiness of other great communities? This is a question to be seriously considered. The most important thing needed to carry into effect this great project is capital. Why is it that capital is withheld? There are millions upon millions of dollars hoarded up in this, and other countries which would be readily utilized if some grave impediment did not lay across the pathway of this city's progress.

We see capitalists looking all over the world for chances to make safe investments, from civilized Europe, to the remote recesses of dark Africa, and yet, New Orleans situated upon the celebrated "great father of waters" in the very center of civilization, seem to attract no attention whatever. There must be a cause for all this. The New Orleans *Democrat*, the most enterprising commercial journal of the State has been grappling with the subject for some time. In a well written editorial in its issue of the 26th, important statistics are set forth sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the importance and necessity of this enterprise. The *Democrat* says:

There is no doubt whatever of the feasibility of the Crescent City becoming a great manufacturing centre and its capability of supporting a population of 400,000 souls by the manufacture of cotton goods alone. The raw material is produced almost at our doors. The extra commissions, freights, insurance, and numerous other vexatious charges which the cotton exported to Europe and that sent to the North are compelled to bear, would be saved our mill men, while experience has demonstrated that we can manufacture 15 per cent cheaper than the North, and almost as cheap as England herself can. Again, it has been proven that our climate is even more congenial to the manufacture of cotton than the cold, damp climate of the North, or the moist, dense atmosphere that hangs heavy over Manchester and other British factory centres.

This being a fact, it seem to us that it is the duty of those interested in the upbuilding of this section to look the matter square in the face, and correct the great evil that is sapping the very life's blood from the arteries of this community. Let the *Democrat* with its enterprise and pluck be the pioneer in this great work. And ere long we shall have a happy and prosperous community. Let it say to the bulldozers in unmistakable language, that political outrages must be stopped, and shall not stand in the way of our commercial and domestic interests. The abridgement of the rights of citizens, and social ostracism on account of politics, shall no longer deter capitalists from entering within our midst. This and this alone can bring about the reaction so much needed here. We may dodge the issue as long as we like, but until the mask is torn off, and a free ballot and an honest count be guaranteed to all, throughout the State, this beautiful city must ever be kept in the back ground.

It is essential that all classes of our citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, white or black, should earnestly engage in this work, and assist in raising New Orleans to that high standard of commercial, and industrial importance, to which she is justly entitled.

Gov. Pinchback left Louisville on the 25th for Cincinnati, Ohio. He will be the guest of Col. Robert Harlan for a week. The Gov. is well, but refuses to be interviewed relative to the political situation. He indorses the views of the LOUISIANIAN, "Let us have peace."

CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINGTON EDITORAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY DRILL.

As soon as the Hall was cleared the company was drawn up in line, commanded by Capt. Fleetwood. A finer and more soldiery looking set of men never appeared under uniform, and would compare favorably with any of the crack companies of our city. The uniform was after the style of that of the U. S. Infantry. Capt. Fleetwood is a splendid looking officer, with a commanding voice and dignified bearing. The manuel of arms was very well executed, and many of the evolutions in the drill were nicely done, which elicited loud and continued applause. The drill lasted about an hour, every one present seemed well pleased with the whole affair, having passed a very enjoyable evening. We forget to mention that the Cornet Solo rendered by Capt. Thomas Kelly was one of the pleasant features of the occasion he was *encore*.

Now came the time for the lovers of pleasure and the tipping of the light fantastic toe, of course this as was not a part of our programme, we left the company lost in the giddy maze of dance. In the rush but one member of the delegation could be seen and that was Don, bearing away upon his arm the Star of the night.

The next day was the pleasantest, and most interesting one to us past in Washington. We could not think of leaving Washington without enquiring into the educational facilities of our people, and to learn something of the school system. Gen. Chester, the prospective minister to Liberia kindly offered his services as our conductor. At an early hour we left 1416 1 Street and directed our steps toward the Sumner school. This is a large and spacious building beautifully fitted up with all of the modern appliances, comfortably ventilated, and well arranged, it is in our judgment better fitted up, and upon the whole a finer building than any public school building in New Orleans. We were kindly received at the school by Miss Lewis, acting principal, and conducted through the several departments, and was surprised as well as gratified to see the discipline and perfect system throughout the building. The facilities in the musical departments were splendid, from the infant class up, and every teacher seemed master of the situation. A duty here presented itself which we had not anticipated, Gen. Chester who seemed to have known the requirements, very adroitly introduced us as the speaker of the occasion, Ladd fearing lest he might be pressed in the service with Hill of Ouachita joined in with Chester, so we were forced to accept the situation and face the most intelligent set of young people in Washington. Time nor space will not allow us to mention the teachers individually, but we have a word of praise for each. We made our first speech in the room presided over by Mrs. Vershon. This was one of the advanced classes, the elegant penmanship and drawing which decorated the walls was attracting, and showed how very effectually these two important branches were taught. The grammar exercises were well conducted, and the scholars showed great aptness and ability in passing and analysing the different sentences. Miss Lewis, who is the permanent teacher of this room was congrulated upon the success of her pupils in a neat little speech from the Gen. From hence we visited the next room, and found the accomplished Miss Summerville, whose class was engaged reciting the geography lesson. We found Miss Summerville just as much at home in the school room as upon the stage, and handled her class with great experience and tact, both the General and ourself was called upon to take a part in the exercises. We were assigned the exposition of the laws, customs and geographical positian of England. We had to go back to our school boy days and pulled through by the hardest. We predict a bright future for this brilliant young lady. We met here also Miss Parks, a relative to the young lady before alluded to as the beautiful Miss Parks. It would take a good *connaisseur* to say which was the prettiest; her class was on the eve of adjournment, we were consequently deprived of hearing them recite. Miss Parks is an affable and accomplished lady. From here we visited the Minor high school. The attractions there were even greater than at the Sumner. We found Miss M. J. Patterson in charge of this school, who gave us a very cordial welcome. Miss Patterson is a talented young lady and worthy of such a responsible charge. She spared no pains in conducting us throughout the building. It is a beautiful edifice replete with furniture and choice school material, the building within is rather an improvement upon the Sumner, and the appliances can scarcely be bettered. We had to do all the speaking here and felt considerably embarrassed, neither the Gen. nor Ladd would come to our assistance. In every room we found perfect order and decorum. The time for dismissal being near at hand, we passed rapidly through each room until we came to the one presided over by Miss Caddie Parks. Here this young lady was seen at her best, her beauty is almost eclipsed by her intelligence, and friend Kennedy was highly congratulated for his good taste. The exercises in Miss Parks's room was nigh over, but she indulged us with some select reading from her class, which was highly entertaining. This beautiful and accomplished young lady was highly complimented, and will ever be held in high esteem by the delegation. We came at last to the room which gave us more pleasure than any we had visited before. It was presided over by an esteemable young lady, who in our judgment is the peer of any teacher we ever met, she was introduced to us as Miss F. L. Barney. The class was busily engaged in solving several problems in geometry, which had been neatly arranged upon the blackboard by the teacher. The method and precision by which the results were reached, showed that Miss Barney was a teacher of no ordinary ability.

We were very favorably impressed with this young lady, of whom we shall have cause to speak again. In this room we made our best effort in complimenting both, the teacher and pupils for their proficiency. This day's visit, calls forth many happy recollections. We were proud to find that the educational facilities of our people in this locality was of a very high order, and whilst we deprecate the idea of separate schools, it was gratifying to find that the same odeal was not practiced which exists here, by filling colored schools with incompetent white teachers: but, that the colored teachers employed is excelled by none under similar circumstances or of the same grade, and are the equals of the most accomplished white teacher here. In the competitive examination, we were told that the first and second prizes were taken by Miss Lucy Moulten, and Miss Mattie Shadd, both colored. Circumstance over which we had no control prevented us from visiting the schools in which these teachers were located, but with our experience at the Sumner, and the Minor, we felt perfectly satisfied as to their merits. We returned home highly elated with our visit, contemplating to take in the next day, the Museum, Smithsonian Institute and the Bureau of printing and engraving.

(Continued.)

The residence of Senator Allain was a delightful place to be at on Thursday last. His youngest daughter, and cousin, made their first communion. The place was literally jamed with young people, who were continually in extacies of delight. Their merry laugh, and sweet voices, made delightful music whilst Mrs. Allain served out to them the deliccies which had been bountifully prepared for the occasion. The Senator was unusually happy, and seemed to have enjoyed himself quite as much as the young people. It was an enjoyable affair, and every one returned home happy. Senator Allain is one of those who are deeply interested in the future welfare of his children.

We print in another column a communication from Baton Rouge in answer to the one in our issue of the 14th, in which the writer alleges was occasioned by our editorial comment. The communication speaks for itself, and fully substantiates the charges made by the ex-sergeant. It is a deplorable fact to see how strictly the color line is drawn in this section, especially among those who claim to be Republicans, and demand the lion's share at the hands of the party made up entirely by colored men. The inquires made in the communication whilst pointed directly to the colored ex-sergeant needs no comment at our hands. When the Farragut monument was unveiled a few days since in Washington, as one of the heroe's of the late rebellion, every colored military organization in the city was invited to participate. Hence our correspondent can readily see the difference of opinion entertained by our Northern friends. We do think with the ex-sergeant that on a solemn occasion such as the one alluded to, where the colored, and white victims of the late "cruel war" sleep side by side, in doing honor's to these patriotic dead a discrimination, like the one in question is a most unfortunate occurrance.

We had the pleasure of meeting during the week that most estimable lady, Mrs. Daniel Warburg, who once graced our New Orleans society as one of its honored residents, but who, to the regret of many personal friends and acquaintances here, has recently taken up her permanent abode in Iberia parish, La., about four miles below the town of New Iberia—where Mr. Warburg has opened an extensive grocery business. Having spent a few weeks in the city as the guest of Mrs. M. F. Baptiste, visiting friends and winding up her domestic affairs. Mrs. Warburg departed for home in company with her son Daniel last Tuesday. They have our best wishes for success.

LATE WILLIAM WARE.

The address delivered by Mr. William E. Matthews at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston, Monday, April 11th, on the life and character of the late William Ware, is a masterly effort. Gov. John D. Long introducing Mr. Matthews made the following remarks:

REMARKS OF HON. D. LONG.

To those, and they are the city full, who remember the noble figure and the still nobler heart of John Ware, this should be a very tender occasion, as it certainly is to us who are here. His, too, was a noble ministry. Its early days were spent among the sweet serenities and shades of Cambridge, and its last amid the sweeping activities of this great metropolis. But perhaps he looked back with most satisfaction upon the work he did in Baltimore. There, in the closing years of the war, he put out his whole heart and strength in behalf of the integrity of the Union and the education of the colored race,—chivalrous to strike from their minds the shackles of ignorance as from their feet the shackles of bondage. And could his wishes be now uttered in our ears, I am sure he would choose for the occasion and surrounding, under which his eulogy should be pronounced, this quiet and unimposing gathering of friends, who knew him and his worth, and this humble church in which are wont to worship the representatives of that race to whom he devoted his bravest years; and for the orator, one of their color who was a co-worker with him in Maryland in the cause of education and liberty, and who is prepared to tell the story of his service there by reason of having seen and shared it. Such a one I have now the honor to introduce in Mr. William E. Matthews, who comes hither from one of the executive departments at Washington, and to whom you will listen with the same sincere pleasure with which I at once greet him to a Massachusetts platform and present him to a Massachusetts audience.

Mr. Matthews responded as follows:

Mr. President,—I come with glad feet, but a saddened heart, from my home on the border, not for the purpose of pronouncing a eulogy, or to give a cold, critical analysis of the powers of head and heart of the good man gone, whose loss we so much deplore, but rather to bring the sobs and lamentations of a race he loved so well and served so faithfully, and to demonstrate that, however destitute we may be of the higher possession of intellectual gifts, we are not poor in that loftiest and truest attribute of the heart,—gratitude. And so, with fond and grateful recollections of the good, grand man, who came to us in our hours of weakness and need, I come to bring the tribute of a thousand ransomed hearts.

We are sorry that for want of space we cannot print in full this eloquent eulogy. The effort places Mr. Matthews on record as one of the able and eloquent orators of the race.

ONE OF THE 30.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 18, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

A colored friend has just handed me a copy of your issue of the 14th inst., in which an article appears from this section reflecting upon the action of the Committee having in charge the preparations for the observance of "Memorial Day" in this city under the auspices of the Memorial Association and claiming that an unjust discrimination has been made because the ex-sergeant and his friends have not been consulted in the arrangements.

I am moved to reply to this communication because of your editorial comment.

Does the sergeant deny the right of any number of men to form an organization?

Having formed the association and assumed the expense, does the sergeant think we ought to submit our arrangements to him for approval?

Does the fact of our existence prevent the sergeant and his friends from forming another association for like purposes?

Was there any discrimination made in regard to the decoration of graves at the last Memorial Exercises of this Association?

I assume that the Union dead are the Nations dead, that the American people can honor them with perfect propriety without regard to party or sectional feelings, or whether they fought on one side or the other.

The sergeant drags the political feature into his communication, forgetting that this is no political matter at all, but one in which higher, nobler thoughts should find expression.

I deny that the Association (or any member of it,) want's all the positions in the gift of the General Government, or that any single member holds a position of profit in the slightest sense political.

In answer to the last statement in the communication of the sergeant, I recall to his recollection the address upon Confederate Memorial Day a few years ago—one, by the Pastor of the Presbyterian Chuch (a former Union Colonel,) another, by the Commander of the famous "Iron Brigade"—if he knows what that was—And perhaps the sergeant remembers another incident, which happened a trifle over a year ago in Tennessee.

A distinguished Confederate general, while on his way in company with a large number of ex-Confederates to Nashville, to witness the unveiling of the Jackson equestrian statue, passed through the National Cemetery of Murfreesboro. As the train reached the sacred limits, the Confederates uncovered, and the band struck up a dirge, in token of respect to the Union dead.

And now for the other statement. The sergeant says this will not be a *grand* display. We are glad of it. We do not aim to make this a gala day. We treat the occasion as a solomn, deep meaning tribute to the heroic dead who deserve our respect and grateful remembrance, and to form fresh resolutions that shall bind us together more firmly as one people, having a common destiny, a common country.

We are sorry to be obliged to to carry so much water. We might get along with a bucket on our shoulder, but it takes such enormous quantities of the fluid to quench the thirst for display that possesses the sergeant.

Since you have permitted the use of your columns for the expression of the sergeant's views, we hope you will extend a like courtesy to

ONE OF THE 30.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

LOUISIANA.

A large number of colored hands are arriving in Alexandria to work on the Pacific railroad.

There are 530 souls on the Ellendale plantation, St. Mary's, depending on 600 acres of land for their support.

Vienna, May 24.—Quite a hail storm passed over the southern portion of this parish last evening. Reports are that it completely ruined the crops in the section through which it passed. The crops on a few farms will be almost a total loss.

MEXICO.

LIMITATION UPON THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.

City of Mexico, May 24.—The Chamber of Deputies have passed an amendment to the constitution, making only native Mexicans eligible to either house of Congress.

THE OUTLOOK FOR GRANT AND EADS.

The prospects are the Grant and Eads bills will pass the Senate to-day.

Congress yesterday gave the President full powers to contract with States and private parties for the construction of railroads for eight months.

GEN. GRANT'S RAILROAD CONTRACTS APPROVED.

City of Mexico, May 26.—Grant's railway contract has been approved by the Senate. Gen. Grant and Capt. Eads leave this city for the United States to-night. They will sail to-morrow for New Orleans in the steamer city of Merida, from Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF REGISTERED FIVES CALLED FOR PRESENTED FOR CONTINUANCE.

Washington, May 24.—About $11,000,000 in registered 5 per cent bonds were received at the Treasury department to-day for continuance at 3½ per cent. The total amount received now exceeds the limit of $250,000,000 fixed by the Secretary, and no more will be taken.

President Garfield, with Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Kirkwood, will assist in the Decoration Day exercises at the National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.

MRS. GARFIELD OUT OF DANGER.

Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Garfield's attending physician, announces that the crisis in her case has been passed, and that there is no longer any doubt of her recovery.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. WILLIAMSON.

Gen. J. A. Williamson, commissioner of the general land office, today tendered his resignation in order to accept the position of general land commissioner for the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company on its Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe branch.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made the following recess appointments of internal revenue collectors for Texas: First district, Wm. N. Sinclair; third district, Benj. C. Ludlow; fourth district, Wm. Umbuerstock.

ALBANY.

ARTHUR, CONKLING AND PLATT EXPECTED IN THE CITY.

Albany May 24.—Vice President Arthur and ex-Senators Conkling and Platt are expected here on the train which leaves New York at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It is reported that Conkling will make a public address.

LATER.—Vice President Arthur, with Messrs. Conkling and Platt, reached here shortly before 3 p. m. and went to rooms engaged for them at the Delevan House. A large number of members of the Legislature of both houses, which had dispensed with their afternoon session, met the distinguished party at the depot and at the hotel. After a short interval they went to dine.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

Carmel, N. Y., May 22.—At a Republican meeting last night a resolution was adopted indorsing the course of President Garfield in relation to the nomination of Senator Robertson for Collector of New York.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

Ex-Senator Landry is in the city.

Our visiting millitary companies all left for Nashville Tennessee during the week.

Mrs. J. R. Stewart, will leave us on the 4th or 5th proximo for a summers recreation north.

A Picnic will be given by the Grand Central Aid Association at Leeper's Park Tuesday, May 31st.

The Profs. of the New Orleans University will please accept our thanks for appreciated favors.

Senator T. T. Allain and family left here for their home in Iberville parish, on Saturday last.

Congressman C. B. Darrall was in the city during the week; as usual he was continually besieged.

Miss B. Warberg, the dauther of Mr. D. Warberg, died on Monday May 23. A beautiful child 3 months old.

Senator Kellogg is anxiously look for, report says he will be in town today. His presence here causes grave apprehensions.

The Picnic given by the Wanitha Social Club, at Leeper's Park, on Monday, May 23d, was a pleasant and enjoyable affair.

Exercises of the graduating class of the Straight University will positively take place on Wednesday evening next, at the Central Church at half past 7 o'clock.

Intelligence has reached us to the effect that seven of our fairest young beauties will positively be carried to the hymenial altar in the latter part of June proximo.

Miss Jennie Simms, and Miss Alice B. Cottrell, will leave the city in the latter part of June, for Summit Mississippi, where they will remain during the entire Summer.

The Daughters of Israelite Tabernacle No. 6, will give their anniversary Pinnic at Oakland Riding Park, on Monday, June 20th, for the benefit of the relief fund.

The annual exhibition of the N. O. University given under the auspices of the Hesperian Literary Society on Thursday evening, was an interesting and enjoyable affair. The selections by the students evinced fine literary taste. Each, rendered their parts with more than ordinary taste and beauty, making the affair highly interesting and pleasing.

Miss Camile Mason, sister of Mr. Thos. Mason, after a long and protractive illness, departed this life, on Friday May 20th she died, as she lived, truly loved and highly respected surrounded by a large number of warm personal friends. The LOUISIANIAN joins her brother, and her many friends in sympathy over the loss, may her last sleep be one of perpetual repose.

Judge Don A. Pardee, arrived in the city during the week and assumed charge of the Circuit Bench. The ready many in which he handled the business of the court proves him to be no novice in the business. Competent Judges predict for him a brilliant and successful carrier. The most difficult question for him to dispose of, now is the appointment of a clerk. Of course applicants are many. L. J. Sour, Esq., is the choice of the masses, and has our endorsement. An impartial clerk is highly essential in an impartial court.

INTO THE WORLD.—The exercises of the graduating class of the Leland University for the year 1881, on Wednesday evening last, was a high intellectual treat long before 8 o'clock the church was densely crowded with a fine and select audience to witness the graduating exercises. The Liland University has done much for the moral intellectual and religious training of our people. The class done themselves more than average credit in their final examinations, the programme of occasion was an excellent one showing the graduates to be well versed in history literature science and philosophy. Their orations were elegant and eloquent. The following are the graduates, Messrs John Marks, James W. Downes, W. H. Boldin, and Miss E. Clinton.

The JEUNES AMIS Association, will give a Grand Picnic at the Magnolia Garden on Monday May 30th, 1881. Messrs H. Fournier, C. A. Perrault, D. C. Prampin, A. H. Planchard and others from the invitation committee. Admission 50 cents. This SOCIETE DE BIENFAISANCE ET D'ASSISTANCE MUTUELLE is composed almost exclusively of our down town BON TONS, and is said to be one of the finest organisations in the city. Their contemplated Pinnic promises to be one of those grand affairs so characteristic of every thing they have yet given; especially as, we learn, they have secured the celebrated Pickwick Brass Band, which discoursed such exquisite music at the Odd Fellows' 10th of May Fair Grands Picnic, for the occasion. Our gentlemanly friend, Joseph Dias, Esq., will please accept our thanks for complimentaries.

It was currently reported on Saturday, May 20th, that S. H. Alston, an employe of the United States Civil Engineer Department, had embezzled a large amount of money intrusted to his care. The reporter of the LOUISIANIAN heard of the affair, and at once interviewed one of his associates in order to ascertain the authenticity, or falsity of the report. He being unable to throw any light upon the subject, more than to say, he also heard the rumor. The reporter not being satisfied with this, repaired to the residence of the accuse, where he met Mrs. Alston, who verified the report by saying her husband informed her on Friday morning that he had taken two hundred dollars belonging to Mr. Lockwood, and unless he could replace it by evening (Friday) he would have to leave the city. She further says she knew nothing of the affair prior to Friday morning, and when informed of it, was struck with unutterable amazement and shame. Her face during the interview was very pale but lost none of its original beauty. Her dark soft eyes indicated her leelings by occasional drops of tears while talking. Her face is a little thinner then when seen on Tuesday night May 17, and shows slight signs of sadness and pain, she says her friends have signified their willingness to amicably adjust the matter by refunding the money if his whereabouts can be ascertained. His friends expresses regrets, but fail to account for his strange actions in the matter, they say he has been employed for the last 8 or 9 years in the Civil Engineer's Department, and during that time he has been honest, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties. This is but another one of the long list of sorrows that so frequently befalls some of our young men. If they would only retrospect the past, and observe the long list of young and old men who have followed each other in quick succession to the grave, by such diabolical acts, they would resist the temptations when offered without a moment of hesitancy. We hope this will be a warning to all other young men, who aspire to high social and political life, remembering that time, nor circumstances cannot repair a ruined reputation.

Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 6, 1881,

TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 6917, A. S., payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the sums paid.

B. T. WALSHE,
Administrator of Finance.

my14

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

E. OFFNER'

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174.....Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

SEEDS THAT SURPRISE!

THE FARMERS' "BONANZA."

Maxixe, a new vegetable from S. A., differing from anything ever grown here, delicious raw or cooked. Seed sent by mail 20 cts. a paper. Soya Bean of Japan, half bean half pea, said by chemists to be the richest human food known. Fine fodder plant, also. Seed, 15 cts. a paper. Cuban Queen Watermelon, just imported, largest variety ever grown in U. S., firm, luscious, crisp and sugary; best to keep or ship, 25 cts. a paper of 20 seeds, 4 papers for $1. Very scarce. Log-of-Wood Muskmelon, largest known, 2 to 3 feet long—fine quality, early and prolific, 15 cts. a paper. Climax Tomato, richest flavor, early, prolific, solid—unequaled in every way, 15 cts. a paper. White Egyptian Corn (from the Nile), yields immensely in the South where other corn fails. Unequaled for table or stock, 20 cts. a paper, 75 cts. a pound. Tecsinte, one plant feeds a cow two days: 10 to 12 ft. high, 15 cts. a paper. Cuzco Corn, grains 1 in. long, ¾ in. broad. Seed will bring fabulous prices, 15 cts. a paper. All the above sent for $1, 3 of each for $2. Address C. E. GILBERT & Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP.

To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 36c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00.

The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral brooch set in box, fancy necklace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's vest, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud, Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated fink watch chain, plain gold plate ring, hobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb, amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1.13 for $1.75, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTA GLOBE says: "This company is perfectly reliable, and the amount they give for your money is astounding."

ENLARGE AND DEVELOP THE FORM.

If shrunk wholly or in part from nature or disease. Advice free. Describe case and send stamp to F. De L. Co., Atlanta, Ga. No humbug. High references. Correspondence confidential.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M., STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd...Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Bieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Bieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam's and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labonstrie.....W. M,
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING

CLASS F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	20,000

One Prize to every nine tickets.

11,279 Prizes, all amounting to

$22,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $10 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,0 0
1 Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Prize of	20, 00	20,000
2 Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,0 0
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,0 0
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $100,000 prize, are	$20,000
100 Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $50,000 prize, are	10,000
100 Approximations of $75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $20,000 prize, are	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TEN DOLLAR Drawing of June 14, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very *first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shalll untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUSIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infections and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publis he first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZI E,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pa., 19, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALEZ & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United Stat or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS. New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1 60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascert a, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15,	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop't.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

A. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, ..Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr. Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr. Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr. Mr. of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Laboustrie.....W. M.
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people or their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING.

CLASS F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	20,000

One Prize to every nine tickets.

11,279 Prizes, all amounting to

522,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $10 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,0 0
1 Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Prize of	20, 00	20,000
2 Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	3 0	30,0 0
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,0 0
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $100,000 prize, are	$20,000
100 Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $50,000 prize, are	10,000
100 Approximations of $75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $20,000 prize, are	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TEN DOLLAR Drawing of June 14, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so, and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-18-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive; as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFCTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio;
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crummell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington D. C.
A. T. Augus'e, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, ar., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Gradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZI E,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pa , interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; pro, tuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 *cts.* 50 *cts per year*

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.